CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1831. [NO. 744.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Saddles and Bridles, Trunks and Harness.

THE SUBSCRIBER

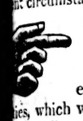
HAVING moved back to his Old Stand on Person street, continues to receive additional supplies of articles in his line from the North. Is prepared to accommodate his customers with *any* and *every* article in *his line* that they may want, at the customary prices.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, *August* 30, 1831. 43-tf.

Notice.

E. BAKER has converted his Dwelling House on Dick street into an Office, where he may be found at all times, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., by those having business with him. He earnestly requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Open Account, to call and settle the same, as under present circumstances, indulgence cannot be given.



CANE BOTTOM & WINDSOR **CHAIRS.**

He has received on consignment, eight dozen CHAIRS, of various qualities, which will be disposed of at Philadelphia prices, including charges.

Fayetteville, *August* 29, 1831. 43tf

REMOVAL.

W. L. HAWLEY has removed his Leather and Shoe Store to Person street, two doors below the Market, where he has on hand a general assortment of

Leather, Boots and Shoes,

which will be sold low for cash.

N. B.—The Manufacturing business carried on as usual.

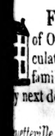
Fayetteville, *August* 30. 43*tf*

For Rent,

For the ensuing year, from the first of October, a Building in Brick Row, calculated for a Store and to accommodate a family, now occupied by C. P. Mallett, Esq. next door, or to

D. SMITH, *Haymount.*

Fayetteville, *August* 30. 43-2w.



Fancy and Windsor CHAIRS.

The Subscriber has just received Ten Dozen *FANCY and WINDSOR CHAIRS* from a New York Manufactory, which will be sold low.

JAMES MARTINE.

August 22, 1831. 43-3w.

Country Merchants and Planters.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steamboat Company having large and commodious Wharfs and Ware Houses in Campbelltown, their Agent in Fayetteville will receive and forward Produce to Wilmington, and Goods from Wilmington for Country Merchants and others, free of Storage, Wharfage and Commissions, if shipped in the Company's boats

All Goods and Produce landed on the Company's Wharf in Wilmington, and shipped on board the Company's boats, will be free of wharfage and storage. Produce stored in the Company's Warehouses, if not shipped by their boats, will be charged two cents rates.

JOHN CRUSOE, Fayetteville,
JEREMIAH LIPPITT, Wilmington,
Agents.

Fayetteville, 22 *August*, 1831. 42-2m.

Notice.

L. & W. WINSLOW have opened their Office, and are prepared to do business at the corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1831. 31tf.

Fayetteville Water Works.

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 15, 1831.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following order was passed:

Ordered, That the Superintendent shall contract with persons who use the Hydrant Water for building, and for the workmen employed in building, at the following rates, viz:

For every one story frame house,	$1 50
For every story above one, -	50
For every one story brick house,	2 50
For every story above one, -	1 00

In pursuance of the above order, the Superintendent is now ready to grant licenses to all who may have houses erected. The person for whom the house is built will in every instance be held responsible for the water rent.

E. J. HALE, *Superintendent.*

BLANKS.

E. J. HALE is reprinting his usual stock of Blanks, as fast as other engagements will permit. He has now on hand,

Warrants,
County and Superior Court Witness Tickets,
Superior Court Vendi. Expo.
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
Ca. Sa. Bonds,
Appearance Bonds.

Paper.

A good supply of superfine and fine Foolscap and Letter PAPER, among which is some Rose and Straw Letter Paper, in half Reams; and a few reams of Billet Paper. Just received and for sale by

August 16, 1831. E. J. HALE.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,
Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING formed a connection in business under the firm of *YARBROUGH & RAY*, have taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, 6 doors above the Planter's Hotel, where they have just received and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Groceries,
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Their present Stock consists in part of the following articles, viz.

125 pieces cotton Bagging,
1 bale seine and bagging Twine,
75 coils bale Rope,
2 hhds. prime green Copperas,
100 sides sole Leather,
40 kegs FF and FFF Powder, Dupont's,
100 ditto cut Nails, (assorted)
15 tons Swede and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, assorted,
40 boxes 8x10 and 10x12 window Glass,
25 kegs White Lead
35 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and N. Orleans Sugar,
50 bags Porto Rico and Cuba Coffee,
750 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
½ barrel Mapes' fancy Tobacco,
Madeira and Malaga Wine, Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea, red Lead, Spanish Brown, yellow Ochre, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw Plates, cutting Knives, Scythe Blades, Trace Chains, fur and wool Hats, cotton and wool Cards.

☞ The above articles will be sold low for cash or country produce.

RICH'D. F. YARBROUGH,
DAVID A. RAY.

N. B.—The highest market price paid at all times for Produce. Y. & R.

August 24, 1831. 42-3w.

MONEY IN REQUISITION.

The Subscriber most earnestly requests all persons indebted to him by bond and open account, to call and settle the same, as my situation does not admit of further indulgence.

HENRY L. JONES.

Fayetteville, August 16, 1831. 41tf.

HADLOCK'S
VEGETABLE POWDER,
May be had on application to
J. H. HOOPER.

August 16, 1831. 41-4w.

Schuyler's Palace of Fortune,

NO. 220 Broadway, under the new American Museum, Marble Building, New York, where has been sold & paid prizes of $30,000, $25,000, $20,000, $15,000, $12,000, $10,000, 8,000 dolls., &c. &c., amounting to MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!

☞ **IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE**

LIST of brilliant N. York Lotteries to be drawn in the city of New York, for the Summer Campaign.

Sept. 14—Extra 26—$20,000. Tickets 4 dls.
66 Numbers—10 drawn ballots.
Packages of Wholes, containing 22 tickets, 88
Warranted to draw 34

Sept. 21—"GRAND MAMMOTH"—Extra 18—Capitals 50,000 dolls., 40,000, dolls. 30,000 dolls., 20,000 dolls., 10,000 dols., &c. &c.—36 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots. Tickets 16 dolls.
Packages of Wholes, containing 12 tickets, 192
Warranted to draw 81 60

Sept. 28—Extra 27—$20,000.—Tickets $5. 60 Numbers—9 drawn ballots.
Packages of Wholes, 100
Warranted to draw 38 25

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, from any part of the world, will receive prompt and confidential attention. When one or more Tickets are ordered, the postage need not be paid. Those who prefer it, to save postage, can have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail, and the original Tickets will be sealed up and held subject to the owner's disposal.

Bank notes current in *any* part of the U. States, or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for tickets.

I am authorized to make reference to the Managers, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, also to many first rate Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Georgia.

The 'Lottery Herald' is published by the Subscriber every drawing day. The Herald contains the official drawing, schemes soon to be drawn, a list of Broken Banks, Price Current, Reading Matter, &c. It will be sent gratis, if requested, to all who deal with me. Please address

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,
August 31. New York.

REMOVAL.

Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has removed his shop to the second story of Mr. A. McLauchlin's Carriage Maker's Shop, at Liberty Point, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

J. VAN WAGENEN.

Fayetteville, August 8. 40tf.

The OBSERVER OFFICE having been recently furnished with a full supply of new and beautiful Plain and Ornamental Job Type, from the Foundries of Richard Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, and S. W. Kinsley & Co. of Albany, the Proprietor is prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing in a style equal to any in the Southern Country.

August 16, 1831.

A HUNGRY JURY,

OR THE DOUBTFUL CASE OF DAVID DUBIOUS.

Rogues must hang, that Jurymen may dine.—POPE.

The public have doubtless heard of the fate of poor David Dubious, whose case was decided by a hungry jury. But it may not be uninteresting to some of our readers to state a few of the particular circumstances attending that decision.

It was a case of life and death; but one doubtful and difficult to be decided. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and in many respects contradictory. The prisoner, David Dubious, unfortunately bore a very doubtful, if not a very bad, character; and many people did not hesitate to say, that, if he had not committed murder, he was none too good to do it. But what made his condition still more unfortunate was, the condition of the stomachs of the jury. They had been kept out all night, they had eaten neither supper nor breakfast; and it was now near the hour of dining.

Consider then the perilous condition of the poor prisoner, his life depending on such untoward circumstances—presumptive evidence, a doubtful character, a hungry Jury! He might have got over the two first; but wo to him whose life depends on the last. A comfortably filled stomach is one of the best guarantees for acts of justice, kindness and charity. Trust a hungry Jury, with one's life! Never. Hunger renders a man savage; and he who has a stomach to let, has seldom any bowels of compassion.

In the case of David Dubious, seven of the Jury were for hanging, and five for acquittal. Thus they had continued for some time without any prospect of ever thinking alike. Both sides were conscientious; both felt bound in honesty and by their oath, to adhere to what they conceived to be the true state of the case. Said those in favor of hanging—

'The man is very evidently guilty, and we could answer neither to God nor our country, should we consent to his acquittal.'

While those on the other side said—'We have serious doubts of his guilt; the evidence is entirely circumstantial and exceedingly contradictory; and we could not answer it either to God or our consciences, to take the poor fellow's life.'

'Gentlemen,' said the constable, for the fifteenth time, 'have you agreed upon your verdict?'

'No,' said the foreman, 'and what is worse, we are not likely to agree—wherefore we beg once more that you will conduct us into Court.'

'There's no use in it,' said he of the tall staff—'the Judge will send you back.'

'At all events,' said one of the Jury, 'let us have something to eat, and not keep us shut up here starving.'

'The more you starve, the sooner you will be likely to agree,' returned the constable. 'Besides, you know, it is strictly against the law to allow you any thing to eat, until your verdict is made up.'

The Jury again took up the subject, and endeavored with all their might to agree; but with no better result than before. The case was a stubborn one; and would not yield to the unanimous desire for agreement.

The Jury were at length permitted to return into Court; where, on stating to the Judge, that it was utterly impossible for them to make up a verdict, his Honor gave them a very severe reprimand for their inability to think alike, and peremptorily sent them out again—declaring, with an awful shake of his wig, that they should neither eat nor drink until the case of the prisoner was decided.

'Alas!' said one, 'we must either agree on a verdict, or agree to starve.'

'The latter we can never agree to,' said another—'self-preservation is the first law of nature. What time of day is it, neighbor?'

'It wants half an hour to dinner time.'

'Only half an hour! We have but little time to spare. We must agree before dinner time by some means or other. It is almost twenty-four hours since we have eaten a morsel; and to miss another meal would be absolute suicide.

'Heigho! that's a fact,' said another, 'and suicide is an unpardonable sin. If a man commits murder he may have time to repent; but if he commits suicide, he must go to the devil at once, without benefit of clergy.'

Those who are in favor of hanging are usually more fixed in their opinions than those on the other side; thus exactly reversing the only charitable maxim of criminal jurisprudence, viz. that 'It is better twenty guilty persons should escape, than that one innocent one should suffer.' This was most unfortunately true in the case of poor David Dubious.

'It would be a thousand pities,' said one of his friends, 'to hang an innocent man.'

'That is very true,' replied one of the opposite side; but then you know it is better that twenty innocent persons should be hung than one guilty should escape—so the *maxum* say.'

'Why, as to the maxum,' said Jonathan Standout, 'there may be something in that. But still I have been hitherto in favor of the acquittal of poor David, because I had my doubts about his being guilty. Howsomever, all manner of doubts must yield to circumstances. So far as I can see, the evidence is by no means clear as to the fellow's guilt. But then, on the other hand, who is he, that twelve respectable men should starve to save his life? A fellow at best, of doubtful reputation—a man, who if not guilty of this, or some other murder, may very well be spared from the world.'

'There is much truth in what you say,' said Ichabod Avery; 'but then consider!—how shall we answer to God and our consciences for the verdict?'

'True,' said Joseph Judgment, 'there's the rub. I acknowledge the prisoner to be of little or no value to the community, and as likely to be guilty of murder as the best of us. But then we are bound to decide according to evidence.'

'And what,' said Obadiah Lankley, 'is to become of our stomachs in the mean time. I'm as conscientious as any other man, I don't care who he is—and I think I've proved it pretty well too, in standing out as long as I have. But all things must yield to circumstances, as neighbour Standout says—and self-preservation is the first law of nature, as another gentleman observed; wherefore, for one I'm for having some dinner.'

'And I too, said Christopher Comeabout. 'I pity the poor devil of a prisoner, and as you all know, have fought hard for his acquittal. But to go the whole length of starving on his account—I could'nt possibly think of it.'

'But have you no mercy, no bowels of compassion?' said Ichabod Avery.

'Bowels of compassion?' exclaimed Obadiah Lankley, pressing his hands sadly upon the gastric region, 'how can a man have bewels of compassion when there is'nt a morsel of any thing in his stomach? The idea is preposterous."

'You are exactly of my mind,' said Jonathan Standout. 'Charity begins at home; and it is our bounden duty to take care of ourselves, whatever may become of other people. For my part, the evidence of David's guilt begins to look to me much more clear than it did a short time ago. At any rate considering all things, I think we cant do better than to hang him.'

'I can't agree with you there,' said Joseph Judgment; 'I must still adhere to the poor fellow though I am starving, I cant get over my oath, my conscience, and all that.'

"Your conscience!" exclaimed Christopher Comeabout; what sort of a conscience is that which prefers the life of a poor devil of doubtful reputation to the comforts of a good dinner which no one among us is disposed to doubt. As to the prisoner, I'd stick to him till all was blue, if I was'nt so infernally hungry. But I am not bound to commit murder on my own stomach. Wherefore, gentleman, much as I regret the taking of any innocent man's life, I must in this case agree to a verdict of guilty."

"Well, well," said Joseph Judgement, looking at his watch—"it is a hard case—a monstrous hard case. It wants but a quarter of an hour of dinner time—and our landlord informed me, he should cook those fine canvassbacks. The prisoner, as far as I can understand the evidence, is as likely to be innocent as guilty, I dont know what to think, indeed. One thing is certain, however—I must have some dinner—I can't think of starving—my conscience wont let me. Gentlemen, I'll agree to any thing that's reasonable."

"I'm very glad sir," said one of the original seven who were in favor of hanging—"I'm very glad, you have finally concluded to listen to reason. We are all agreed now except one, and I think he'll come over in time to dine. What say you, friend Avery? shall we hang the prisoner and go to dinner? ay, or no?"

"Why indeed gentlemen I don't know what to say. I see no satisfactory proof of the man's being guilty. It's a hard case, a confounded hard case. Our dinner must be nearly ready, and something ought to be determined upon soon. Really, gentlemen, I think you'd better agree to acquit him."

"Oh, we can't do that possibly," said another of the original seven. "A majority of us have been in favor of hanging from the first; and now all the others have come over except you—eleven against one."

"It wants but ten minutes of the dinner hour," said Obadiah Lankly."

"Only ten minutes!" exclaimed Ichabod. "I've done, gentlemen, I've done. Oh my stomach! Let the man be hung."

"We are all agreed then," said the foreman. And a verdict of GUILTY was returned in time for DINNER.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

FROM THE U. S. TELEGRAPH.

EDITORIAL REQUISITES.

D'Israeli has written a verry pretty series of works on the calamities and misfortunes of authors. He never could have taken into consideration *the miseries of Editors.* Let us supply the omission.

Yesterday, (whether from the tedium of the hour, or a desire for instruction or amusement—let the reader judge which—) we dipped into Rees's Cyclopædia, and accidentally opened on the article *Gazette* or *Newspaper.*

Listen, reader, to the formidable list of duties imposed on the unhappy being, whose adverse fates have doomed him to the pen, the penknife, and the scissors!

Dr. Rees says:

"GAZETTES, which most people look on as trifles, are by some held as the most difficult kind of compositions that have appeared. They require a very extensive acquaintance with the languages, and all the terms thereof, and a great facility and command of writing, and of relating with perspicuity and in few words."

"To write a Gazette, a man should be able to speak of war, both by land and sea; be thoroughly acquainted with every thing relating to geography, the history of the time, and that of the noble families, [it will be borne in mind that the Cyclopædia was written for the meridian of Europe] with the general interests of Princes, the secrets of courts, and the manners and customs of all nations."

"Vigneul de Marville recommends a set of Gazettes well written, as the fittest books for the instruction of young persons."

Therefore, gentle reader, in future, when criticising articles in a newspaper, pray temper justice with mercy. Bear in recollection that an Editor should be both a soldier and a sailor; that he should be a proficient in geography, an accomplished linguist, a genealogist, fluent in composition, an historiographer, well versed in the annals of both ancient and modern times, a diplomatist, acquainted with things in general, and all other things besides. And all this is exacted from the Editor of a daily publication! And this, too, is laid down as an orthodox doctrine, in a standard work, of great and deserved merit; a work, conducted by, and contributed to, by some of the first literary men of the age.

We can scarcely refrain, though not in a tone of levity, (for a glance at our leger, with its long array of unpaid subscriptions, effectually banishes all such feeling,) we can scarcely refrain, we say, from illustrating these "miseries," by a reference to one of Dr. Johnson's oriental apologies. In *Rasselas, Imlac*, the preceptor of the young Prince, enumerating the qualifications of a Poet, describes so many, that the Prince at length interrupts him with, "Enough—enough, you have convinced me there can never be a poet!"

It must be equally difficult to find an Editor, according to the sentiments of the worthy Dr. Rees.

When we look at a field of wheat, we find that those stocks which raise their heads the highest are the emptiest. The same is the case with men—those who assume the greatest consequence have generally the least share of judgment and ability.

The French Claims, it may we believe now be stated with confidence, have been settled or rather compromised, by our minister in France, Mr. Rives,—subject to the approbation of the President and Senate.

The arrangement of these long outstanding claims has been effected mainly, we are disposed to think, by the untiring assiduity, perseverance and zeal of Mr. Rives; and though the sum secured falls much short of the just demands of the country against France, it goes far beyond what the French government expected, or intended originally to pay.—Without saying, therefore, that under no possible future circumstances more might not be obtained from France, we think it only just to Mr. Rives to express the opinion that in the actual condition of things he has done well in obtaining thus much.

The arrangement, as we understand it—and, as the French bureaux is sometimes leaky, we imagine our impressions are well founded—has taken the form of a treaty, which was expected to be executed and forwarded to Washington by the packet of July 10, now daily looked for. The sum stipulated to be paid is *twenty-five millions of francs*, with a supplement of interest which will make the whole sum *twenty-eight and a half millions*—payable in six years. The claims of France upon the United States, including that of Beaumarchais, which has been estimated at five millions, are brought down to, and are to be liquidated for, *one and a half million of francs.* France, likewise, gives up her claim under the Louisiana treaty. A mutual reduction of duties upon certain articles of export from each country is stipulated. On our Sea Island Cotton, the present duty in France is to be reduced one half—from 40 to 20 fr. the 100 kllogr. We in like manner are to reduce the duties upon French wines,—to six cents per gallon for red wine in casks, to 10 cents for white wine in casks, and to 22 cents on both kinds in bottles.

Such we believe to be substantially the arrangement negotiated by Mr. Rives—and closing as it does all points in dispute between this country and France, we cannot but look upon it as a satisfactory one. With how much reason it is thus to be looked upon may be gathered from the fact, that the Commission appointed by the French government, of which M. Laine was President, composed of six members, undertook to justify, on principle, the whole system of measures of the Imperial Government towards the United States, by the aggressions of Great Britain on the one hand, and the conduct of the United States themselves on the other. They said, that where this system was regularly applied, we are entitled to no redress, and that it is only cases of *abusive* or *irregular* application, that indemnity is due; that but three classes of our claims are admissable, to wit: for vessels burnt at sea, captures made before notice of the existence of the decrees, and such as were made after the 1st of November, 1810, (the period fixed for their repeal) and they indicated the sum of ten millions of francs as the full extent of what we are entitled to claim. They decided *unanimously* the Louisiana question against us. Such was the state of the negotiation as late as last April.—*N. Y. American.*

False economy.—A correspondent wishes us to animadvert upon that false economy, which, in the vulgar phraseology, "saves at the tap and loses at the bung hole." A good many chapters might be written upon the subject. A sermon now and then might be of utility—an essay occasionally not out of place. People sometimes imagine a half a dozen bad contrivances are better than one good one. A pane of glass is broken out—a half worn hat goes into the passage hole—a towel or two round that—and after several decent articles are worn out in this way, a pane of glass, which costs perhaps only a tenth part of the money, by accident gets in. Repairing fences and painting houses are too expensive. A half dozen cattle walk into what ought to have been your enclosure, and destroy your crop for the season; your house looks weather beaten, decays, dilapidates, and you wonder why you do not think of bidding defiance to the weather by a seasonable coat of paint. Our friend is not too dainty to fetch a pail of water occasionally. His pail, he said, leaked the other day, from a hole of ancient date. He lost nearly half his water, and of course half his labor; his shoes are soaked through, and twinges of rheumatism threaten him with the expense of a doctor's bill. We know of a house, the back door of which had lost both bolt and button. It remained without proper security some months: during that time two case knives, five table forks, and three skewers, were broken up and sold for old iron. The door frame also was punched in to holes, resembling a honey comb, one of which was so large that in bad weather it was necessary to close it with a napkin or table cloth—we forget which. The instances are innumerable, and we might run on without end; but enough hereof for the present.—*Newburyport Herald.*

A correspondent of the *Milledgeville Recorder* mentions the following singular instance of sagacity in a Pig:—

Some six or eight pigs were in the habit of visiting the stable every time my horse was fed—I was astonished to see one in particular, put his snout to the horse's knee, lightly rubbing it; this operation of course, caused the animal to throw his head out of the trough, in order to bite the pig, and thereby lose a mouthful of corn; at first I doubted the intent of this, but a frequent repetition removed all doubts, and when from use, the horse seemed not to pay attention to this, the pig changed his knee for some other part equally sensitive; and when the operation of tickling ceased to accomplish his purpose, the cunning pig resorted to a still more efficient mode, that of biting the horse's leg.

FOREIGN.

By the arrival at Boston of the ship Hercules, Liverpool papers to the 14th and London to the 13th July were received.

There is very important news from Poland. A very dangerous conspiracy had been discovered among some Polish officers and the numerous Russian prisoners, in Warsaw, in time to prevent any ill effects.

LUBEC, July 6.—The Nicholas I. steamer, arrived from St. Petersburg this morning, and brings the afflicting intelligence that the cholera morbus has now extended its ravages to that capital likewise. On the 26th of June the malady made its first appearance there, and during the five days 26 cases of sickness occurred.

DEFEAT OF THE POLES NEAR WILNA.

Berlin, July 6.—The Prussian State Gazette of this date contains a long article dated from the Russian head quarters, Pultusk, June 28, giving an official and detailed account of the total defeat of the united forces of Generals Gielgud and Clapowski, in an attack upon the Russian troops posted at and round Wilna, consisting of the division of General Baron Von Sacken, reinforced by some regiments of the Guards under the command of General Baron Kuruta. The Russians took 600 prisoners, including eight officers.

The German and Dutch papers contain the Russian account of the defeat of General Gielgud by Rudiger, which is of course greatly exaggerated. The Poles do not deny that their troops have met with reverses near Lublin, but it is certain that the enemy has not yet been able, to turn his advantages to much account.

The French elections had terminated decisively in favor of the Ministers and the moderate party. It was ascertained on the 30th, that of the 354 Deputies returned, 248 were supporters of the present administration.

New York, August 31.

By the Formosa, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 10th ult. Of news these papers furnish nothing, their accounts having been anticipated by the way of England.—Other items of interest, however, they will doubtless afford on a more leisurely perusal. Gen. Lafayette and his son, Geo. Washington Lafayette, were both returned with great unanimity to the Chamber of Deputies. In the Journal des Debats of 9th July, we find an official order from M. d'Argout the Minister of Commerce and public works, for the celebration in Paris of the Anniversary of the 3 days. The first day is to be devoted to funeral honors to the dead; the second to popular rejoicings; the third to a general review, by the King, of the National Guards and Troops of the Line. In the detail of the ceremonies for the first day, we observe the first article says—"At six o'clock in the morning a Guard of Honor, composed half of National Guards and half of Troops of the Line, shall be stationed on each spot where the remains of the brave dead of 27th, 28th, and 29th July repose." There is full as much caution as honor in this arrangement.

Charleston, Sept. 1.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.—By the ship *Sarah & Caroline*, arrived yesterday morning from Nantz, we have been favored with files of the papers of that city, and of Paris, to the 12th July, inclusive—some two or three days later than our French dates by the way of England.

The Polish accounts, both in the English and French papers, are of a contradictory character. We learn from Capt. Prince, that there was a rumor of a *General Battle between the Poles and Russians*, current at Nantz a day or two before he sailed, in which the Polish troops were represented to have been completely victorious.

A courier arrived at Paris on the 11th July, in twenty hours from Brussels, with information that the Belgic Congress had determined upon accepting Prince Leopold as their King, by a vote of 126 to 70. A deputation was immediately sent off for London, to hasten his departure for Belgium. All was quiet at Brussels at 5 o'clock of the 10th.

Warsaw, June 30.—We have at last official news from Lithuania of the 18th inst.—At that time it was considered, that there were 90,000 insurgents under arms, of which 30,000 Poles surrounded the town of Wilna, this capital was defended by 10,000 Russians, under the orders of Generals Fricken and Tolstoi. They would have been reduced before this, but from the fear of setting the town on fire. It is hoped that they will surrender by capitulation.

INTERESTING FROM BRAZIL

The commander of the Norfolk Revenue Cutter addressed the following note to the editor of the Herald, under the date of August 26.

"Boarded this morning off Back River, bound to Baltimore, the ship Faretta, 36 days from Rio de Janeiro, with a full cargo, principally coffee—reports the place to be in a complete state of revolt; the inhabitants compelled to take refuge on board the shipping. Much blood shed in the city. It blowing fresh, could not understand the particulars."

A person who was travelling somewhere above Natchez, chanced to stop at a cabin, where he found an old woman shaking with the ague. Pitying her situation, he accosted her—"this appears to be a sickly neighborhood, old lady; you seem to shake very hard." She replied, "O no, sir, we don't be sickly here at all—but about a quarter of a mile above here, they do shake powerful."

The only nation in the world in which the language of ancient Rome is at present spoken, is Hungary; in some parts of which Latin is used as a medium of conversation between all ranks of society.—*Daily Adv.*

Curious Caution.—John G. Miller, in the Cherry Valley Gazette says, "All persons are hereby forbid marrying my daughter Betsey."

THE INSURRECTION.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A fanatic preacher by the name of Nat. Turner (Gen. Nat. Turner!) who had been taught to read and write, and permitted to go about preaching in the country, was at the bottom of this infernal brigandage. He was artful, impudent and vindictive, without any cause or provocation, that could be assigned. He was the slave of Mr. Travis. He and another slave of Mr. T. a young fellow, by the name of Moore, were two of the leaders. Three or four others were first concerned and most active. They had 15 others to join them. And by importunity or threats they prevailed upon about 20 others to cooperate in the scheme of massacre. We cannot say how long they were organizing themselves—but they turned out on last Monday morning early (the 22d) upon their nefarious expedition. They began with the house of Mrs. Whitehead, where they put to death every white person on the premises. They then attacked Mr. Travis's house, where the slaughter was equally indiscriminate. They were mounted, to the number of 40 or 50; and with knives and axes—knocking on the head, or cutting the throats of their victims. They had few fire-arms among them—and scarcely one, if one, that was fit for use. Their being mounted enabled them to perpetrate the lamentable mischief, which so small a force could execute in so small a circuit (in the neighborhood of the Cross Keys) a very few miles from Jerusalem, and on the opposite side of the Nottoway river. But as they went from house to house, they drank ardent spirits—and it is supposed, that in consequence of their being intoxicated, or from mere fatigue, they paused in their murderous career about 12 o'clock on Monday.

A fact or two, before we continue our narrative. These wretches are now estimated to have committed *sixty-one murders!* Not a white person escaped, at all the houses they visited, except *two!* One was a little child at Mrs. Wallar's, about 7 or 8 years of age, who had sagacity enough to creep up a chimney; and the other was Mrs Barrow, whose husband was murdered in his cotton patch, though he had received some notice in the course of the morning of the murderous deeds that were going on; but had placed no confidence in the story, and fell a victim to his incredulity. His wife hid herself between the weather boarding of the room, and the unplaistered lathing, and escaped, the wretches not taking time to hunt her out. It was believed, that one of the brigands had taken up a spite against Mr. Barrow, because he had refused him one of his female slaves for a wife.

Early on Tuesday morning, they attempted to renew their bloody work. They made an attack upon Mr. Blunt, a gentleman, who was very unwell with the gout, and who instead of flying, determined to brave them out. He had several pieces of firearms, perhaps seven or eight, and he put them into the hands of his own slaves, who nobly and gallantly stood by him. They repelled the brigands—killed one, wounded and took prisoner [Gen. Moore,] and we believe took a third, who was not wounded at all.

We understand that 15 of these brigands had been killed—some in a skirmish in "Parker's Field," (as it has been called, and alluded to in the letter from the lady of Southampton that we published on Saturday,) several were there shot. Many have been taken prisoners, and it is not believed that there are more than 4 or 5 outlying, and these had taken refuge in a swamp—among them, the ringleader Nat. Turner. Col. Wm. C Parker, an active officer of the last war on the Canada lines, and a man of as much intrepidity as address, a resident of Jerusalem, was at the head of a party of 20 or 30 mounted persons of the neighborhood, and they were in pursuit of the fugitives.—Tidings had been received from them on Friday evening, that they had probably surrounded Nat and his small band, and expected to take them. But as no accounts had arrived up to 11 o'clock on Saturday, some doubts were entertained of their immediate success.

The militia of Southampton had been most active in ferreting out the fugitives from their hiding places, which was of course to be expected from their superior knowledge of their county. But it deserves to be said to the credit of many of the slaves, whom gratitude had bound to their masters, that they had manifested the greatest alacrity in detecting and apprehending many of the brigands. They had brought in several, and a fine spirit had been shown in many of the plantations, of confidence on the part of the masters, and gratitude on that of the slaves. It is said that from 40 to 50 blacks were in jail—some of whom were known to be concerned with the murderers, and others suspected. The courts will discriminate the innocent from the guilty.

It is believed that all the brigands were slaves—and most if not all these, the property of kind and indulgent masters. It is not known that any of them had been the runaways of the swamps, and only one of them a free man of color. He had afterwards returned to his own house, and a party sent there to apprehend him. He was accidentally seen concealed in his yard and shot.

We learn that tranquility is returning among the people of Southampton. The force had not been altogether disbanded, as was reported yesterday. On the contrary, there were supposed to be about 1,300 troops embodied there—among them, were the three U. S. companies from Fortress Monroe, commanded by Col. Worth, the marines from the Natchez, under the command of Com. Elliott, [those only from the Warren had returned to Norfolk, under the expectation that that vessel was about to sail]—There was a mounted troop from Norfolk—a troop of cavalry from the Isle of Wight—the mounted infantry from Prince George under the command of Capt. Edmund Ruffin—and our own Dragoons, besides the local militia.

OFFICIAL.

We are indepted to the Executive for the following authentic memoranda drawn from the Official Correspondence:

'Gen. Eppes reports to the Governor by express, from Head Quarters, at Jerusalem, Southampton, that there is no longer any danger in that county or its vicinity, and there is not the least danger of the renewal of the disturbances.

'The insurgents all taken or killed, except Nat Turner the leader, after whom there is a warm pursuit.

'The troops will be discharged shortly.

'The General reports 48 prisoners.

'The Richmond Troop is at Head Quarters, Officers and members all well, and in good spirit.'

Yesterday's Despatch.

Monday morning 29th.—Further report from Gen. Eppes—every thing quiet—a few more prisoners taken. The General, whose duties must have been most arduous, has personally examined the country for miles around—established communications with the militia force of the neighboring counties, and adopted the most efficient measures to give quiet and security to the country.

Gen. Brodnax, who had repaired to Greenville and assumed the command of that portion of his brigade which had assembled at Hicks' Ford, reports to the Governor that he has discharged the 66th and 96th Regiments of Brunswick, who, with the Greensville militia, had instantly turned out upon information of the disturbances in Southampton. The officers detached by Gen. B. to Southampton had come in, and reported that the scene of the late murders is perfectly quiet, and free from any visible marauders. No murder or other injury committed or attempted since Monday last. All the party have been killed or taken, with the exception, as is believed from the statement of prisoners and other information, of only 4 or 5 who had retreated to a swamp and will probably be taken.

Nat, the ring-leader, who calls himself General, pretends to be a Baptist preacher—a great enthusiast—declares to his comrades that he is commissioned by Jesus Christ, and proceeds under his inspired directions—that the late singular appearance of the Sun was the sign for him, &c, &c., is among the number not yet taken. The story of his having been killed at the bridge near Jerusalem, and of two engagements there, is unfounded. It is believed he cannot escape.

The General is convinced, from various sources of information, that there existed no general concert among the slaves.—Circumstances, impossible to have been feigned, demonstrate the entire ignorance on the subject, of all the slaves in the counties around Southampton, among whom he has never known more perfect order and quiet to prevail.

That it is much to be regretted, that in the general alarm, the extent of the insurgent force should so long have continued unknown, and been so much exaggerated. He believes, that at any time, a force of 20 resolute men confronted with, could easily have put them down. The highest approbation is expressed of the admirable conduct and spirit of the militia, who every where turned out with the utmost promptitude, and gave the most unquestionable evidence of their ability instantly and promptly to put down every such attempt.

The 66th and 96th Regiments assembled and marched from Brunswick upon Southampton by different routes, in 20 hours from the time the intelligence reached them—part from a distance of thirty miles.

A fine troop of cavalry from Mecklenburg, reported to Gen. B. for service on the 25th.

The families who had fled from the supposed danger and taken refuge at Hick's Ford, have generally returned to their homes.

The following is a more particular and connected account than we have elsewhere seen.

From the Raleigh Register

On Sunday, the 21st ultimo, there was a negro preaching in the neighborhood of the Cross Keys, in Southampton county, about ten miles from the Court House, at which a black preacher (a slave) named *Nat Turner*, officiated. What the character of his discourse was, is not stated, but is a fair subject of inference from the fact that the conspiracy broke out the same evening in that neighborhood, and was headed by the *preacher himself*, in conjunction with a free man of color, called *Will Artist*. His harangue most probably was the *immediate* cause of the disturbance, for it seems from all the accounts that the number of insurgents was few and that there existed nothing like a concerted plan, except in the narrow circle where it began. Perhaps by animating and encouraging the timid with hopes of success, removing the scruples of the religions by grossly prostituting the sacred oracles and inflaming and confirming the resolute, by all the savage fascinations of blood and booty, this *mis called* preacher so worked upon the feelings of his auditors that they immediately resolved upon their bloody course. Be this however as it may, it is certain that on that evening about fifty negroes, headed by the two persons above named, rose in open rebellion and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of the whites, sparing in their blood thirsty infatuation, neither *age, sex, or condition*. During that night and the following day, they succeeded in killing more than Sixty Whites. We have been favored by a gentleman, from the vicinity of the scene of action, with the following list of the individuals butchered, which however does not comprise all, several having fallen whose names could not be procured:

Joseph Travis, wife and three children	5
Latha Francis	1
William Reese and mother	2
Mrs. Elizabeth Turner and two others	3
Henry Bryant, wife, child and mother-in-law	4
Mrs. C Whitehead, three daughters, two sons and one grand son	7
Trajan Doyle	1
John Williams' wife and child	2
Nat'h" Francis' two children and overseer	3
Thomas Barrow	1
Levi Waller's eight children, wife and a young lady	10
Francis Fell's two daughters	2
Borwell Jones' daughter	1
Willia[illegible] Williams, wife and two others	4
Jacob Williams' wife, three children and —— Drury	5
Caswell Worrell's wife and child	2
Mrs. Rebecca Vaughan, two sons, and neice	4
James Story and wife	2
	59

As soon as the alarm was raised, expresses were despatched in every direction for assistance. The adjacent counties both in Virginia and this State turned out *en masse* and reinforcements were arriving long after atrocities ceased. Detachments of the Military were also sent from Halifax, Northampton and Hertford in this State, and from Petersburg, Richmond and Norfolk, in Va. Three companies of U. S. Troops were also promptly ordered from Fortress Monroe, commanded by Col. House; to which a large body of Marines were added, under command of Commodore Elliott, who had just returned, in the Sloop of War, Natchez, from a fatiguing cruize. Before the most of these detachments however reached Southampton, they were met by despatches, informing them that the necessity for their presence no longer existed. Their promptitude however, in responding to the call of duty, is not less worthy of praise on this account.

Most of the insurgents were well armed and mounted, but do not appear from the accounts received, to have evinced much courage or intrepidity, in their several skirmishes with the whites. It is a singular fact that in the several rencontres which took place, *not a single white was killed!* Indeed, in one instance, where a party of blacks was attacked by four whites, it is stated that the latter succeeded in repulsing them, after killing three or four and taking several prisoners. By Wednesday night, the whole band of insurgents, with the exception perhaps of two or three, were either killed or captured. The two leaders were shot and their heads placed upon stakes in the public road. Though many of the accounts differ in their details, they all concur in one point, viz: that the affair is at an end, and that no suspicion is entertained of its having been a general thing. We trust therefore, that the great excitement into which the country has been thrown, will quickly subside, whilst the prompt manner in which this outrage has been met and the example made, will deter others from making similar attempts.

It is very gratifying to us to have it in our power to state, as we can do upon the authority of a respectable name, that there were numerous instances of incorruptible fidelity among some of the slaves who were applied to, to join the band. They not only refused but at the peril of their own lives, rescued their masters and their families from certain destruction. It would be a libel on the liberality and gratitude of the community to suppose, that such honorable instances of devotion to principle will fail of their merited reward.

It is said that one *white* man, at least, was found amongst the dead conspirators, disguised and blackened as a negro. If this be true, the fate which overtook him was almost of too mitigated a character. We can think of no crime in the whole range of human enormity so heinous as this. Circumstances, *may* be adduced, by bare possibility, in extenuation of a simple murder, or even of him who should place a fire brand in the midst of a populous town—but for the infernal villain who would join our slaves in such an unhallowed and diabolical crusade, there *can* be no such thing as extenuation.

In closing this hasty account we regret exceedingly to state, that Mr. Shepard Lee, an esteemed member of the *Halifax Blues*, was accidentally shot during an alarm, by a brother member of the Corps.—The circumstance seems greatly to have excited the sympathy and regret of the circle, where Mr. Lee was best known.

From the Richmond Enquirer of Sept. 2.

LATEST.—We understand the Governor has received further dispatches from Southampton, Nansemond, Isle of Wight and Prince Geo[illegible].—The people are upon the alert, as they ought to be. No further act had transpired to break the public peace—but rumors sufficient to keep alive the vigilance of the people. Gen. Eppes writes to the Governor on the 30th (Tuesday,) that every thing was quiet in Southampton, and he thought was likely to continue so—but in consequence of the dispatches received from Nansemond and the Isle of Wight, a Council of War had been held, at which it was determined that as a *precautionary measure*, a strong patrol in these counties ought to be kept up—and accordingly instructions had been dispatched to the commanding officers of the Regiments to put out such patrols.—The investigations were going on as to the conduct of the blacks who were confined in the jail of Jerusalem.—The number of prisoners had not materially varied—for, as fast as some were discharged, others were brought in under suspicion. The P. S. of Gen. E's letter states, that a negro man had just been brought in as a prisoner, by the name of Sun, the slave of a Mr. Francis. He had been concerned in the massacre, and had been one of the active leaders—but he denied that there had been any thing like a general concert among the slaves. It was confined to the immediate neighborhood of the scene.—The trials of the prisoners were about to commence in Southampton.—Some blacks (perhaps 40 or 50) had been thrown into the jail of Nansemond under suspicion.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

The Balloon.—Mr. Durand made his aerial excursion yesterday afternoon according to promise. The arrangements for the experiment, which were all made under the immediate superintendence of Mr. D. himself, were perfect in all their parts, and were completed within a few minutes of the time designated. At five o'clock the balloon was filled and the car beautifully ornamented with flowers, was attached to the cords. The most perfect calmness pervaded the atmosphere; the national banner hung lazily from the flag staff, and the streamers from the masts of the vessels lying motionless in the waters, which slept in repose. There were perhaps four or five thousand spectators within the walls of the Garden, and at least thirty thousand people on the Battery. All things being ready, the intrepid aeronaut stepped into the car at twelve minutes past five. The balloon having been allowed to ascend so as to raise the car to a height of about twenty feet, Mr. Durand bowed to the admiring throng, and cut the cord which bound him to earth, himself. The thermometer stood at 82; but the haziness of the heavens abated the burning heat of the sun, which has been well nigh blistering us for the last fortnight. The barometer stood at 30,275.

The ascent of the balloon was nearly perpendicular, and very gradual, for some minutes. When at the height of perhaps 1200 feet, Mr. D. sent down a little car by a parachute, containing a living rabbit. As the waters were covered by boats of all descriptions, the petty voyageur was soon rescued. The balloon continued to rise still higher, as Mr. D. lightened it by throwing out his ballast, until at 33 minutes past 5, it had attained an elevation of 3455 feet—the thermometer standing at 70 degrees, and the barometer at 26,675. During this ascension, Mr. D. frequently bowed to his friends below; and waived often the star-spangled banner from his car. He also showered down an appropriate ode, which had been printed for the occasion, amidst the loud and repeated cheerings of the delighted multitude.

When at his greatest height, a gentle current wafted the balloon over Governor's Island, and he then gradually descended nearly to the surface of the water in Buttermilk Channel. A fleet of boats, hurried to the place, and a cord having been dropped, to one of them, and the balloon again lightened by throwing over another sand bag, causing it once more to ascend some thirty feet, it was towed ashore, and across the island by the people, to the Castle—the Æronaut sailing beautifully in the air some twenty or thirty feet from the ground. At the Castle he was again taken in tow by the boats, which to the number of perhaps a hundred, attended his progress across the bay back to Castle Garden. Here again the balloon rose to a sufficient height to allow the car to clear the ramparts, and at 10 minutes past six o'clock, the Voyageur was drawn down into the garden at the same spot whence he had taken his departure fifty-eight minutes before.

American Silk.—The Editor of the New England Farmer has recently had the pleasure of examining a fine specimen of American sewing silk, from Mansfield Con. The gentleman who exhibited it has upwards of 10,000 skeins, for which he finds a ready sale at about $8 50 per lb. He says that about *five tons*, have been raised in Mansfield alone this season, and the culture is rapidly extending in Coventry and other neighbouring towns. One gentleman in Connecticut, last year, paid $500 for white mulberry trees, with which he has set out an orchard of one hundred acres. About 1000 bushels of cocoons were sent to Philadelphia last season, and were sold for $4 per bushel. Competent foreigners are now setting up machinery in Mansfield, for spinning and weaving the raw article, which has made a great demand for cocoons, and given a spur to the business.—By means of machinery introduced a year or two since, the value of the raw silk has been enhanced $1 per lb. The business is managed almost exclusively by females, requiring *very particular* attention for only about two weeks each year. The sales of sewing silk in Mansfield alone this year, are estimated at upwards of $85,000.

The new novel entitled the *Young Duke* is utterly unfit for the hands of youth of either sex. It may be said to have a good general drift, but most of its details are calculated to vitiate morals and taste.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Singular Error.—The *Columbia T*[illegible] insists upon it that "an unanswerable ... ment in regard to the opinion of Mr. Je... Mr. Madison, and the Republican ... '98, with respect to the nullity of ... Congress, in direct contravention to the ... stitution, is to be found in the fact that, ... all the proceedings of Virginia and Ken... on the Alien and Sedition Laws, the ... OF THESE ACTS IS NO WHERE DECLARED BE THE OBJECT."—"We have searched ... fully, (continues the Editor) and ... the preambles, nor in the resolutions, ... the reports, have we been able to find ... thing that would indicate a repeal of ... gal acts to have been the purpose of V... or of Kentucky."—Now, we cannot ... what kind of a *Telescope* this Editor ... —for, without going further than the Ken... Resolutions, we found in one minute ... lowing as one of the resolutions, as ... Mr. Jefferson: "8. *Resolved, That the ceding resolutions be transmitted to the ... tors and Representatives in Congress ... Commonwealth, who are hereby enjo... present the same to their respective ... and to use their best endeavors to pro... the next Session of Congress, a REPEAL ... aforesaid unconstitutional and obnoxio...*

The same paper also says, that "whe... this doctrine, Mr. Jefferson and his ... Mr. Madison, came into undisturbed ... and popularity—did they think it in ... belonged to their principles to repeal ... Did they hold that a judgment of the ... Court was necessary to set them aside? ... they held that, as the acts were, in the ... null and void, so no power, legislative, ... tive, or judicial, could make them eith... or less binding. *They were left upon ... statute book.*"—Now the fact is, that the ... Law was passed on June 25, 1798, and ... last section it was to continue *only* ... the term of two years from the passing ... of."—And the Sedition Law, which ... in July, 1798, expressly provided by ... clause that it should "continue until ... day of March 1801, and *no longer.*"—... when Mr. Jefferson's administration ... menced, neither Act was "left upon the ... ute book;" but both had expired by the ... limitation.—*Richmond Enq.*

Governor Ray, of Indiana, has appointed Robert Hanna, to supply the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the death of James Noble.

FROM THE WINYAW INTELLIGENCER.

As the Chloride of Lime is getting very general use in this section of the ... some account of it may not be unacceptable ... ing.

It is a compound of chlorine, (so called ... its greenish color, when in a gaseous ... and lime.—Chlorine is believed to be a ... ple substance—at least all the resources ... modern chemistry have not sufficed to ... pose it—and when in the form of gas it ... has some very singular properties, especially ... that of instantly inflaming Dutch Foil, ... leaf, &c. when immersed in it, producing ... very vivid light during the combustion.

The Chloride of Lime is decomposed ... the Carbonic Acid on account of its ... affinity for the lime. On this depends its ... tility. When exposed to the atmosphere ... Carbonic Acid, which is every where ... near the surface of the earth, forms a ... compound, and Chlorine is evolved. ... operation is aided by moisture of the ... as the Carbonic Acid on account of its ... ic gravity, is there in the greatest abundance.

It may be mentioned that this gas is one ... the products of putrefaction. The union ... the Lime with the Carbonic Acid may ... perceived in the crust, which gathers over ... surface of the moistened Chloride. This is ... Carbonate of Lime.

The Chlorine thus set at liberty, has a ... affinity for hydrogen gas, which is also a ... duct of putrefaction, and seems to be the ... cle of the unpleasant odor, as well as the ... tilential virus originating from it. What ... latter may be is involved in mystery. ... believe no chemical difference can be ... between hydrogen gas accompanied with ... leterious agent, and that which possesses ... positively noxious qualities.

Be this how it may, the combustion of ... chlorine with it destroys the mischief, the ... fensive odour vanishes, and there can be ... doubt that the subtle poison accompanying ... is in some manner neutralized or ... ed.

Of course as a palliative of the miasmata ... cident to a warm climate, especially in ... and damp situations, it is highly to be ... mended.

As an instance of its effects, we understand ... a cellar in this town which was so foul that ... candle would not burn in it, was rendered ... an hour, at the farthest, as far as could be ... ceived, perfectly pure and wholesome. ... quantity of chloride was comparatively ...

Charleston papers say it can be afforded ... 8 cents a pound. It would find a rapid ... here at a higher price.

Intemperance.—From a letter which ... Astley Cooper lately addressed to the Sec... tary of the London Temperance Society, ... extract this passage:—

"No person has greater hostility to dram-drink... than myself, insomuch that I never suffer ardent ... its in my house, thinking them *evil spirits!* and ... the poor could witness the white livers, the ... sies, the shattered nervous systems which I ... seen, as the consequences of drinking, they ... be aware that spirits and poisons were synonymous ... terms."

The package, containing 3,000 dollars, ... which was lost by the Driver of the Accommodation stage from this town to Taunton ... Friday of last week, was picked up on the ... road by Mr. Benjamin Fuller, of Attleborough, a respectable citizen, aged 80. It was directed to the cashier of the Taunton Bank. Mr. Fuller sent the Package to the bank by his son, and the stage proprietor, Mr. Sm... sent the old man the two hundred dollars offered as a reward, and gave the boy fifty dollars for his honesty and trouble.

Providence Journal.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1831.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Brunswick—William R. Hall, Senate; J. P. Gause and Samuel A. Laspeyre, Commons.

Ashe—John Ray, S; James Callaway and Taliver Witcher, C.

Macon—James W. Guynn, S; Thomas Tatham and James Whitaker, C.

At the present Term of the County Court for this County, DILLON JORDAN, Jr. Esq. has been re-elected County Solicitor, and DANIEL McDIARMID, Esq. Clerk.

ANTI-TARIFF MEETING.

In pursuance of previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville was held at the Court House in said town, on the 2nd inst. On motion, JOHN D. ECCLES, Esq. was unanimously called to the Chair, and DILLON JORDAN, Jr. was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman, in a few brief and pertinent remarks, explained the object of the meeting.

Louis D. Henry, Esq., after a preliminary address, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we approve of the object of appointing Delegates of the People from different parts of the Union, to hold a Convention in Philadelphia, on the 30th inst., to devise the best constitutional means to procure the repeal or modification of the present Tariff Laws.

Resolved, That we deprecate the present Tariff as *onerous*, because it imposes a high tax upon the necessaries of life, and heavy burthens upon our foreign commerce—as unequal, because these burthens fall principally upon the agricultural interests—as *unjust*, because the protection it affords the manufacturer is a tax laid upon the agriculturist, enriching the former and impoverishing the latter—as unnecessary, because it is not demanded by the wants of the Government; there being an excess of revenue annually in the Federal Treasury—as inexpedient, because many doubt its constitutionality, because it is not indispensible to any great essential interest of the country. Experience having shown that a moderate Tariff of duties affords a more steady and sure protection to manufactures than a high Tariff: that the latter promotes frauds upon the Government, and the very interest it was designed to protect, and occasions sudden and violent fluctuations in the general market. But, above all, because it has engendered a spirit of disaffection to the Federal Union, and seriously threatens its dismemberment.

Resolved, That we value the Union as we value our individual happiness and the happiness of our families, as we value our civil and religious liberty, as we value the security of our lives, liberty and property, and as we value our National Independence, and the noble sacrifices that achieved it. That we deprecate disunion as the greatest of all curses that could befal us. That we believe the Free Trade Convention will be able to collect facts and statistical information from all parts of the Union, to present them with such arguments and illustrations in the form of an address to the next Congress of the United States, and to the People at large, as will demonstrate the ruinous effects of the present Tariff upon the interests and peace of the country. We believe that investigations made by an Assembly to be composed of so much worth and talents, assembled under such high sanctions to ascertain the truth; discarding from their deliberations, all party views and local interests, and appealing to the generous impulses of that lofty patriotism which distinguished our Northern brethren at the period of the Revolution, will have more weight than the discussions of this subject in Congress and through the press, which are too generally intermingled with party feelings, and that our Northern brethren confiding in the sincerity of our remonstrances, will apply the proper remedy to our grievances, and thereby avert the foreboding calamities of disunion. We therefore instruct our Delegates to refrain in the said Convention from discussing any subject which directly or indirectly may have the remotest allusion to the Presidential election, or any other subject of party politics; and we denounce our execration against any attempt to pervert the patriotic purposes of that convention into unholy elements for promoting disunion, or aiding in any machination of political parties.

On motion,

Further Resolved, That a Committee consisting of five be appointed to unite with a Committee that may be appointed at a meeting of the Citizens of the County expected to be held on Tuesday of our ensuing County Court, in appointing six Delegates to represent this Town and County at the Anti Tariff Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 30th inst., and in case any accident should prevent the meeting of the Citizens, that this Committee have full power to appoint the said Delegates.

Whereupon, the following persons, namely, Louis D. Henry, Esq., Doct. Thos. N. Cameron, Joshua W. Cochran, Esq., Jno. Huske, Esq., and Paris I. Tillinghast, Esq., were appointed a Committee to unite with a Committee of the County to appoint the said Delegates.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolina Journal and Carolina Observer.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN D. ECCLES, *Chairman.*
DILLON JORDAN, Jr., *Secretary.*

Town Taxes.—We are informed that notwithstanding the fire, the Town Taxes have been so promptly paid as to enable the Collector, (Capt. Deming) to settle with the Treasurer in full on Saturday last. He settled his accounts for 1830, on the 3d September, of that year.

Mr. Crawford.—In consequence of the derangement of the mails occasioned by the high waters, Mr. Crawford's final reply to Mr. Calhoun, which ought to have reached us in the Georgia Journal on the 29th ult., only came to hand yesterday, at too late a period to insert any part of it in to-day's paper, or even to read it. We intend to commence its publication in our next.

The Freshet.—We have copied from other papers, some account of the destructive effects of the late extraordinary freshet in the States of South Carolina and Georgia. Our own State has come in for its share of the losses, though not to such a disastrous extent as her neighbours. We learn that Haw River, the northern branch of the Cape Fear, has been very high, and that much damage has been done to Mill Dams, and low Grounds. We have not heard particulars, except that Judge Ruffin's dam, (formerly Judge Murphey's) is entirely swept away.

The low grounds in Bladen, where we anticipated much mischief, have, we are happy to learn, escaped material injury.

A letter from a friend in the upper part of Richmond County, informs us that the Pee Dee has swept away Mills, Crops, &c., in that neighborhood, to an extent surpassing the recollection of the oldest inhabitants.—"Farmers who were almost in the very act of gathering in their year's labor, had the mortification of seeing the whole of their dependence blasted in one day's time. Owing to the situation of the corn, which was just ripening, and the water lying over it several days, will cause it, when the sun shines out, to rot. Not only crops, but hogs, cattle, sheep, and horses, were drowned; the farmers not suspecting such a freshet, took no pains to secure them."

The same letter informs us of the melancholy death, by drowning, of Mr. Wm. Randall, son of Mr. Wiatt Randall, of Montgomery county, a young man of very respectable connections, who had been married only three months before, and who bid fair to become a valuable member of society. He was drowned whilst endeavoring to drive the Stock on his farm to a place of security.

New Orleans has been visited by a very destructive storm of wind and rain. It commenced on the morning of the 16th inst. The Custom-House was partially unroofed, a number of buildings were blown down, and others sustained considerable injury in the loss of shingles, tile, &c. The Courier states, "that scarcely a single vessel in port has escaped serious damage, and they have nearly all been drifted ashore, having broken from their moorings, and thrown down the stayings by which they were unladen or laden."

Nearly all the buildings lately erected on the rail road have been carried away. 7 or 8 persons lost their lives in attempting to cross the river, and others are supposed to have met with a similar fate.

The Bee of the 20th, states that at Terre-aux-Boeufs, the ground lies under four feet of water; all the inhabitants have taken refuge in their garrets, and have before their eyes the gloomy certainty of their irremediable ruin. Serious damages have been sustained by planters generally; many of them having their cane and corn crops injured by the violence of the storm to a considerable and ruinous extent.

Tennessee.—The celebrated Col. Crockett has lost his election to Congress. He is superseded by a Mr. Fitzgerald, who has a majority of 596 in the whole district.

The following is a complete list of the members lately elected:

John Blair, Thomas D. Arnold, James Standifer, Jacob C. Isaacks, William Hall, John Bell, James K. Polk, Cave Johnson, William Fitzgerald.

Another nominee.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce publishes a well written article, proposing to the enemies of A. Jackson to pass by other candidates (Clay, Calhoun, and McLean,) and rally around Chief Justice Marshall.

Health of Wilmington.—Our town is uncommonly free from sickness this season; and has enjoyed an almost entire exemption from bilious fever. The very few cases of that fever, which have occurred, have exhibited the mildest aspects. We doubt whether any northern town of equal population, has furnished in the same space of time, a more scanty list of sickness or of mortality. Indeed the character of the diseases of the Summer and Fall months, has been gradually ameliorating for the last 12 or 15 years; and the improved health of the town for the last five years, (since 1826) is a subject on which we begin to fecilitate ourselves, as on a blessing which we have reason to believe, will be permanent.

Wilmington Recorder.

Circumstances of a private nature have produced an exchange of Circuits, during the Fall, between Judge Donnell and Judge Daniel. Judge Daniel will consequently ride the *Mountain Circuit*, and Judge Donnell the *Newbern Circuit.*—*Newbern Sent.*

Mr. Monroe.—Thursday last had been appointed by the authorities of Boston to pay funeral honors to the memory of the late Ex-President Monroe. The day was unfavorable, as it rained all the morning. A large concourse of citizens, however, including the municipal and other officers, all the societies, and the Governor and suite, moved in procession, at 3 o'clock, from the State House, under a military escort, to the Old South Church, where the funeral service was read, by the Rev. Mr. Doane, and an address was delivered by Ex-President Adams, which was listened to with deep attention.

FAYETTEVILLE SUFFERERS.

Amount of contributions in the City of Boston, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Fayetteville:

Cash,	9596 87	
	300	
		$9,896 87
Provisions and Clothing,		150
		10,046 87

The proceeds of the above contributions have been forwarded as follows:

Drafts on the Fayetteville Branch U. S. Bank,		8,892 62
Individual remittances in cash,		300
Provisions and Clothing purchased by the Committee	704 25	
Do. contributed as above,	150	
		854 25
		$10,046 87

For the Committee,
DANIEL WEBSTER, *Chairman.*
CHARLES SPRAGUE, *Treasurer.*
August 8th, 1831.

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715 *dwts. or* $645!!! A gentleman, now a resident of Georgia, but formerly a citizen of this county, informs us, that he weighed on the 28th ult., a single piece of gold, found nine miles northeast of Clarksville, on the waters of Sonquee, which weighed *seven hundred and fifteen pennyweights!* He also states that he weighed the proceeds of the labor of 11 hands, for 2 days, employed in Mr. Samuel Hughes' mine, which amounted to 1100 dwts.! which was sold for $1,000!

Rutherfordton Spectator.

Cheraw, August 30.

AWFUL CALAMITY.—Our town has been visited with a calamity which must be long and severely felt. In consequence of the successive heavy rains which have fallen for two weeks past, our river was discovered to be rapidly rising as early as Friday morning last. It continued to rise until 5 o'clock on Saturday night, and at half past seven o'clock, that beautiful fabric, the Bridge over the Peedee, yielded before the destroying flood. Not a wreck is now remaining to tell where it stood. Such was the overwhelming violence of the flood, that nothing could withstand it. At the very moment of its yielding before the desolating flood, two white men and two negroes had entered and were passing through, but notwithstanding it had been reduced to a complete wreck, having been crushed before they could reach this end, astonishing to tell they were all saved. As to the amount of damage sustained by the crops it is impossible to say.—The low grounds on each side in some places for more than a mile in extent present one vast sheet of water. We learn that every bank from this fifty miles down the river has been broken—of course the low grounds are completely inundated. But it would require more time and space than we can command to chronicle the disaster. In extent it certainly surpasses any within the memory of our oldest inhabitants.—*Spectator.*

The late freshet has been equally extensive and destructive. It is agreed by all our oldest inhabitants to have been considerably higher than the highest rise remembered in our river. The injury sustained by the river planters is immense. The individual loss sustained by some gentlemen in this neighborhood cannot be less than thirty thousand dollars. The bridge has been more than half swept away, but will we trust, be speedily repaired.

Camden Journal.

Camden, Aug. 30, 1831.

We have been visited by a freshet never before equalled here. Our river was about three feet higher than it was ever known before. Two thirds of our Bridge is entirely swept away which almost amounts to a total loss of it as it will be long I expect before it will be rebuilt. A great many of our Planters have suffered a total loss of their crops, men who one week ago could boast of making from two to five hundred bales Cotton, and 3 to 4000 bushels Corn, will now scarcely make a bale of Cotton or save a bushel of Corn.

Among those who have lost their entire crops are Wm. Lang, Thos. Lang, John McRae, Mrs. McRae, Major McWillie, Mr. Cantey, Mr. Champlin, E. Cureton, Col. J. S. Deas, about 400 bags, and no doubt five times as many others, who have lost from one half to three fourths of their crops. Perkins, Ciples, Adamson, and all the Boykins, have also suffered immensely, though I believe, not a total loss. Much sickness is now anticipated, especially on the plantations. We have already a good deal here."

AUGUSTA, August 29.

The river rose until Friday night, reaching thirty-one and a half feet above low water mark. It was, in itself, a noble sight; but its effects have been dreadful. Plantations that would have had thousands of bushels of corn for sale will not save one peck. A great deal of stock has been lost, and we hear of a good many human lives that have been lost. The smaller streams above us must have been greatly swollen also, for besides logs and brush, corn, pumpkins, rails, lumber, mill works, parts of houses, &c. all came floating down the tide. Our neighbor, Hamburg, was insulated for several days, and one foot more rise would probably have inundated a great part of this City.—*Augusta Cour.*

The Rain.—For eight long days and as many nights has it rained without ceasing. The rivers sweep along like a flood—the earth is saturated and will receive no more,—but the heavens are yet full and showering down their limpid torrents upon a thankless world—whole fields of corn on the low lands are completely overthrown with the deluge of waters, and many a desponding farmer beholds only the tassels of his before flourishing crop as Noah did the Olive leaf—a harbinger of hope.—*Rutherfordton Spectator.*

An intelligent officer of the Navy who visited that noble ship the Pennsylvania, at the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, a few days since, informs us that it was discovered recently that she had settled somewhat on the stocks. She was in consequence further propped up; but it was apprehended that if she settled still more, there would be no other alternative but to launch her immediately. Her armament, which lies along side of her, consists of 136 forty-two pounders. She has four tier of guns, and would require, when in service, a crew of 1,300 men.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

POSTSCRIPT.

New York, Sept. 1.

FROM EUROPE.—By the packet ship George Canning, Capt. Allyn, which sailed from Liverpool on the 24th, we have received London papers 11 days later than our previous dates. The intelligence brought by this arrival is not of a great deal of moment.

The Reform Bill "drags through" the committee of the House of Commons with exceeding slowness; and it is feared that, unless some means be devised for quickening its progress, it will scarcely receive the royal assent on this side Christmas.

Prince Leopold has arrived in his new Kingdom, and his reception has everywhere been of the most gratifying and enthusiastic description.

There is no news of importance from France. The anniversary of the taking of the Bastile passed off smoothly,—a circumstance which augurs well for the peace of the metropolis on the return of the "glorious days" which ere this have been celebrated.

From Poland we have no news of importance.

ST. PETERSBURGH, 6th July.—*Cholera.*—The cholera morbus, as it appeared in St. Petersburgh, was attended with unprecedented virulence and fatality. Between the 30th of June and the 6th of July there had been 596 cases, only five cures, but 272 deaths! There were at that period 315 cases pending, of which but a small portion were expected to recover. The alarm and consternation prevailing cannot be described.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Flour $4 to 4,50, Bacon 8 to 9, Corn 75 to 80, Wool 22½ to 23½, Cotton 7½ to 7¾, Salt 60 to 70, Iron 4 to 5, Sugar 7 a 9, Coffee 11 a 13, Molasses 30, Wheat 70 to 75.

GOV. BRANCH'S LETTER.

ur attention has been called to two errors
ov. Branch's letter published last week,
h were overlooked in correcting the proof
. The party given by the family of Gov.
Mr. Hill is stated to have been "the
September or the first of October 1829."
ould read "the 8th of September 1829."
other will be found in the account of an
view with Maj. Eaton in presence of
Berrien and Maj. Barry, which should
"asked Maj. Eaton in the most friend-
anner, if this was his only complaint and
would be satisfied, provided I convinced
e was in error, remarking that I had
*frankly with him before the Cabinet was
d.*" &c. &c.—*Halifax Advocate.*

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e Treaty with France is received by the
ost. arrived last night. It is in charge
r. Draper, a passenger. It was signed
e 4th of July, a good day for a good deed.
s in substance what we have heretofore
d—adjusting all open questions with
ce, and providing a sum, that according
e opinion of several competent judges,
early, if not altogether, satisfy the prin-
of all *well founded* claims upon France.
mode of distribution is left entirely to
government; all claims on France, for
ings at sea, seizures and confiscations in
and illegal condemnation, being renounce-
our part. Claims for supplies to St.
ingo on account, as alleged, of the French
rnment, and for protested bills of Ex-
ge, are not included among those which
um stipulated by this treaty is meant to
nguish. The payment of the five millions
llars is to be made in six annual instal-
s, the whole bearing interest at the rate
per cent. from the day of ratification.
e sum of One and a Half Million francs
he adjustment of the Beaumarchais and o-
French claims, is not to be deducted from
ive millions.—*N. Y. American.*

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e subjoined remarks are preceded in the
from which we copy them, by a reca-
ation of the promises of reform made by
present Administration when it came into
. They are entitled to attention more
icularly, because they proceed from one
ded opportunities of personally knowing,
facts of which he speaks. He says that
ows and can *prove* that the offices be-
ed by way of reward upon Editors of par-
nts, were always *preceded by a stipula-*
that they should continue their party la-
—*Nat. Int.*

et these promises and declarations be compar-
ith the subsequent conduct of those who utter-
hem. Every press, which was in existence
ears ago, and which now adheres to the cause
e Administration, is in the pay of Government,
ly or indirectly. We challenge the production
example to the contrary. Most of them are
y paid, either by offices conferred on their con-
cts, or by patronage in another and equally pal-
e form. Those directors of public prints who
hus been shamelessly rewarded for their real
pposed partizan services, still continue their la-
a duty *always stipulated for*, previous to their
ation. We speak from *actual knowledge*. It is
rprise with us—we KNOW what we say—and
move it, whenever we see cause to expose in-
uals for the salvation of the country. Some of
it is true, make a show of retiring from the
gement of their presses. But this is all pretence
hypocrisy. They are expected, by their pat-
to delve at their accustomed vocation; and to
n with continued zeal, the purchasers of their
s. Indeed, self-interest alone might prompt
servile course. But, lest the pride of office, and
plethora of emolument might weigh down and
ish party devotion, a condition has always been
e by the appointing power, in a manner to be
ctly understood between the contractors, that
favored applicant for office should on all possible
asions exert his faculties for the preservation of
Jackson dynasty."—*N. Y. Eve. Journal.*

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER.

The Mysterious Knocking.—Our readers
remember an account, lately published,
mysterious knocking heard on the head-
d of the bed and on the floor near the
of a girl troubled with hysteric fits, in
iel street, in this city. Shortly after the
ter account was published, the girl was
oved to the country, and for a time the
cking left her. But they were resumed
le she was in the country; and on her sub-
uent removal back to this city, they again
rned. She was placed on a hammock
ng from the ceiling, and to it there was
head board; but the knocking was heard
the floor beneath the hammock, and they
e also been heard on the door near where
hammock was placed. She has likewise
n laid on a bedstead and on a cot, and the
ockings have followed her. Public inter-
and curiosity have once more been awak-
d. Superstition is again busy and the
uals of the girl are daily pestered with ac-
nts of remedies to exorcise the evil spirit
ich it is said possesses her, or to destroy
power of the witch who has control over
. It is hoped the medical men may inter-
themselves in the matter, and, if possible,
ertain the cause of these knockings. By
doing, they might relieve the misery of
girl, and remove the foolish fantasies of
se who believe in supernatural agencies,
pay reverence to imaginary beings.

Traveller's direction.—A friend who has
elled relates the following as a literal di-
tion given to him by an inhabitant of a re-
e New England town, in reply to his in-
y for the direct road to —— meeting
e:

Well, ah, stranger, you go right strait a-
till you come to a large oak tree, then
take that are tree *on* your right shoulder,
go on until you come to the brick school
—then take the brick school house *on*
left shoulder, and keep straight on till
come to Squire Wingates, and then you
the Squire's house right *on* your back.
you can't miss the way.—*Southern Pat*

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en oftener affect to *appear* than to *be* sin-
, and therefore when they have once de-
ed for these opinions and habits that are
ey are so complaisant as to follow the
om, and act like other men.

ommon swearers are the volunteers of hell.

DIED,

On the 25th inst., at the Sound near Wilmington, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. EMILY McRAE, consort of Mr. Alexander McRae.

At Wrightsville Sound, on the 30th inst., aged 4 years, MARION, only daughter of Doctor John Hill.

Another Veteran of the Revolution gone!

Departed this life, on the 16th ult, near to Charlotte, in Dickson County, Tennessee, Colonel DANIEL WILLIAMS, aged 81 years. He served during the whole of the revolutionary war, and in the greater part of it under General Washington. After the revolutionary struggle was over, he settled in Sampson County, N. C., from which he removed 17 or 18 years ago. He was much respected by all who knew him.

In Chatham county, on Saturday the 27th of August, 1831, Miss JULIA ANN MANLY, youngest daughter of the late Basil Manly, Esq. dec'd. of that county.

In New Orleans, at the age of 84 years, ANTONIO GONZALOS, upwards of fifty years the proprietor of the old wooden building at the corner of Custom house and Levee streets in that city. The deceased was a man of singular eccentric habits, and although very wealthy, preferred to any higher, the humble occupation of vender of apples and *new laid eggs*, for the supply of which he kept a large number of fowls, but was never known to attack his poultry yard for the gratification of his own appetite—his great pleasure was in accumulating ready money; he is said to have succeeded to admiration; having left a very large sum in gold and silver, and the property in which he lived to an adopted or illegitimate son. The old hut in which he lived and died is of great value, and will, it is supposed, at public auction, fetch considerably upwards of 30,000 dollars; it is said to have originally cost him 600 dollars—so much for the increased and increasing value of property in New Orleans.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store, Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, an elegant supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

carefully selected, which are offered at wholesale and retail for a very small advance on the original cost.—His stock of Goods *is now entirely new*, and comprises a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods, Hardware & fine Cutlery, Crockery, China & Glass Ware, Hats, Shoes & Castings, Groceries, some choice Liquors, Old Wines, London Porter, Cider, &c.

With a general assortment of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1831. 44tf.

NOTICE.—Those persons who are indebted to me are requested to call on or before the 10th of October next, and settle their Notes and Accounts, or they will find them in the hands of an Officer for collection.

K. T. MORGAN.
At Mrs. Barge's Hotel.

September 6, 1831. 44tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified at July Term of the County Court of Montgomery, as Executor and Executrix to the last Will and Testament of John Christian, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to G. W. McCain or Mary Christian, and those having demands against it are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

GEO. W. McCAIN, *Executor,*
MARY CHRISTIAN, *Executrix.*

September 2, 1831. 44 4w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 27th of August last, a Negro Man named *BALAAM*, about 45 years of age, six feet high, very black, has a scar on his forehead, is remarkably bow-legged, and has a very good countenance. He may probably have taken his course for the Forked Deer, in Tennessee, as his wife was carried there by Mr. Frederick Holt last winter. A reward of five dollars will be given for his confinement in any jail in this State, or ten dollars if confined in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

ANN NORTHINGTON.

Cumberland County, N. C, Sept. 6. 44-1tp.

THE GRAND MAMMOTH LOTTERY.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Extra Class, No. 18, will *positively* be drawn in this city on the 21st September next. This is the only Lottery of the kind that will be drawn this season.—Adventurers must not omit having a chance for a Splendid Fortune, at the risk of only a few Dollars. Delay not! launch quickly in "the tide," that a *flood* of good luck may lead you swiftly to the haven of Independence. There never was a scheme presented to the public which offered more powerful inducements to the adventurer than the present—*only one Blank to a Prize in the Whole Lottery!!* The many Brilliant and Splendid Capitals, and so large a proportion of Prizes in this Lottery are recommendations of no small moment to the adventurer. The following Prizes will all be determined in one day!

1	of	$50.000	is $50.000
1		40,000	40,000
1		30,000	30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,880	5,880
6		2,500	15,000
12		1,000	12,000
12		500	6,000
24		300	7,200
60		200	12,000
180		80	14,400
180		50	9,000
2340		32	74,880
15,660		16	250,560
18,480 Prizes			$556,920

Tickets $16—*Halves* $8—*Quarters* $4,—*Eighths* $2.

Packages containing 12 Tickets, and warranted to draw one half back in prizes:

Packages of 12 Wholes	Dolls. 192
Warranted to draw at least	81 60
Package of 12 Halves	96
Warranted to draw at least	40 80
Package of 12 quarters	48
Warranted to draw at least	20 40
Package of 12 Eighths	24
Warranted to draw	10 20

A discount of 5 per cent. will, in all cases, be made on packages. Those who wish certificates, need only remit the difference between the cost of a package and the amount warranted; all that the packages draw over the warranty will be held subject to the owner's order. Those who remit 100 dollars will be entitled to a Certificate for a Package of Wholes;—Packages of Shares in proportion. Please be particular to address

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,

New York, August 24, 1831. 44-2w.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

P. Dailey,

FOUR doors West of the Planter's Hotel, has received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Saddlery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Subscriber's usual low prices. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the Stock.

☞New Goods will be received by almost every arrival from New York.

August 10. 40tf.

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18 Tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
10 bundles hoop and sheet do.
2000 lbs. German, blister and cast Steel,
5 tons Castings, 150 sets wagon Boxes,
200 kegs cut Nails,
10 hhds., 30 bbls. and 30 boxes brown Sugar,
12 bbls. lump do.
75 bags Coffee,
90 hhds. Molasses,
10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
200 pieces cotton Bagging,
130 bags Shot, 2000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
60 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Glass,
100 sides soal and skirting Leather,
40 kegs white Lead,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
Sperm and liver Oil,
School Books,
100 nests Bandboxes.

In addition to the above, we have just received a LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, and various Domestic Goods.

The above Goods are for sale at the Old Stand of
HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.
August 9, 1831. ‖40tf.‖

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.
Fayetteville, August 4th, 1831 40-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber informs his former customers and the public generally, that he has established a *New Store* on Gillespie street, one door North of the United States Bank, where he has on hand and offers for sale, a small assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

Of various descriptions, and where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business as usual.

The Subscriber requests such of his customers as are indebted to him, to come forward and make prompt payment of their respective debts.

DUNCAN SMITH.
Fayetteville, July 5. 35-tf.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.
June 7, 1831. 31tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS opened his store two doors west of Hall & Johnson, in the Brick Row, where he has a good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Notice.

THE Depository of Provisions for the supply of sufferers by the late fire, is established on the second floor of Hall & Johnson's large Warehouse on Gillespie street, under the superintendence of Thomas Sandford—where those who can pay for such provisions as may be necessary, may be supplied on reasonable terms, and those who cannot pay, may get supplies without money.

C. P. MALLETT, Ch'n.
June 2d, 1831.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE,

61 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
35 do. and 20 Bbls. Porto Rico and Muscovado SUGARS,
10 do. New England RUM,
5 Casks Rice
25 Bags Prime Green Coffee.
3 Bbls. Fresh Lard,
June 6. WILLKINGS & CO.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE,

On Hay street, 7 doors West of the Planter's Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, the following articles, viz.

Gums, Camphor, Assafœtida, &c.	Flower of Sulphur,
Iodine, Peperine and Quinine,	Role do.
Copaiva, resinous and solidified,	Turmeric, powdered,
Œthiops and Turpeth Minerals,	Emory, coarse and fine,
Pearl Sago, Calomel,	Nitric Acid,
Quicksilver, Quassia,	Muriatic do.
Saffron, English and meadow,	Sulphuric do.
Black, red and white Oxydes of Mercury,	Aloes, socot: and barb.
Extracts of Hyosciamus, Cicuta, Gentian and Jalap, &c.	Antimony,
Acids, Tartaric-acetic, & Benzoic,	Armenian Bole,
Barks, Peruvian and Angustura,	Allspice, and Pepper,
Ditto Cinnamon,	Arrow Root,
Aquafortis,	Anniseed, &c.
Oils, olive, lamp, almond, Harlem, &c.	Arsenic, powdered,
Sugar of Lead,	Annatto,
White and blue Vitriol,	Alum,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,	Coriander and Cardamom Seed,
Soda and salts Tartar,	Magnesia, lump, calcined and Henry's,
Phosphate of Soda,	Madder opt.
Phosphites,	Manna opt.
Phosphorus,	Senna leaves,
Patent Medicines,	Mustard, best English,
Lancets, Evans's, crown, spring and common,	Castor Oil,
	Surgical Instruments,
	Dentist's do.
	Hull's patent Trusses,
	Common do.
	Snuffs, Rappee Maccoboy, &c.
	Mace and Cloves,
	Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
	Fine Sponge,
	Painter's Materials, &c.

These, with a general assortment of Articles connected with the business, he will warrant of the first quality.

THOS. J. JORDAN.
July 13. 36tf.

DESIRABLE

Fancy Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber feels *great pleasure* in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per Brig *Mentos* and Schooner *New York*, a handsome and *carefully selected* Stock of

Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods,

at his *Old Stand*, on Market Square, all of which was *selected* by *himself* for this market, from the *Latest Importations*, and confidently asserts that his present Stock will equal in point of quality any ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all that is new and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. JONES
August 3. 39tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at present at Mrs. Barge's Hotel, (former State Bank,) where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place. He will also attend to the sale of a quantity of

Sound and Alum SALT.

July 26—tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.
July 19. 37tf.

J. Munn

HAS taken a Store in the block of Brick Buildings east of Hall & Johnson's Store, and one door west of Jas. Martine's Copper Smith's shop, where he will be glad to see his friends and all those who may choose to favor him with their custom.

June 6th, 1831. 31-tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
July 13. 36tf.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Washington, two Weekly Newspapers, (in pamphlet form,) one to be entitled

The Mechanic's Register;

THE OTHER

The Farmer's Register.

A PORTION of the Daily Telegraph will be devoted to agriculture and the mechanic arts. Having the matter in type, we propose to make up two weekly royal sheets, to contain sixteen octavo pages each, one to be entitled, The Farmer's Register—the other The Mechanic's Register. The Farmer's Register will contain agricultural notices, and such other matter, common to a newspaper, as will be interesting to that class from whom we derive the staff of life. The Mechanic's Register will contain such general information on mechanics, in addition to the ordinary newspaper notices, as will render it a valuable acquisition to the library of that useful and influential class of citizens for whom it is intended. These two publications will contain no advertisements but those connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts. For these works we ask the special contribution of those, whose avocations in life, enable them to give practical and useful information.

☞The price of these will be one dollar and fifty cents per annum, paid in advance. As this sum cannot be remitted by mail, any postmaster is authorized to receive it on account, and the paper will be forwarded on his receipt.

The editor is willing, where one individual will obtain eight or more subscribers, and remit one dollar and twenty-five cents for each, to forward these papers at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per volume. Each volume to contain fifty-two numbers.

The object of both these works will be, to place a cheap *newspaper* within the reach of *every* citizen; and, at the same time, to make it doubly interesting by giving important information, suited to the avocations of those for whom it was intended. We admit that it is our desire that they shall find their way to the fireside of every honest citizen; and we are resolved to do all in our power to make them worthy of such favor. The Register will contain a due proportion of political matter, and in addition to the valuable information, pertaining to their special objects, which the title designates, it will embody important state papers in a convenient form for preservation.—The public mind has been much excited on the subject, and with a view to embody in a condensed form, an authentic account thereof, the first numbers will contain the correspondence between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun; which will be followed up by the publications explaining the cause of the dissolution of the late cabinet: thus embodying a mass of interesting history upon that subject, *in a pamphlet form.* As it is expected that many village and neighborhood clubs will be formed for their circulation, we intend to publish a large edition of the first numbers.

Our subscribers and agents are respectfully desired to promote the object of this address, and editors with whom we exchange, are requested to give it an insertion in their respective papers. When they take into consideration the extra expense incurred by us in furnishing them the reports and proceedings of Congress, the request will not appear unreasonable. The favor will be reciprocated if desired.

DUFF GREEN.
Washington City, August 8.

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.

The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potter's Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest,

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.
June 13. 32tf.

DAVID SHAW,

CONFECTIONER AND GROCER,

HAS opened the next door to his Old Stand, on Person street, where he is now receiving from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for cash, viz.

Loaf Sugar,	Cordials, assorted,
Brown do.	Scotch Herrings,
Coffee,	Mustard and English do.
Gunpowder, Young Hyson, And Imperial, } TEAS.	Seidlitz and Soda } POWDERS.
Scotch Barley,	Superior Spanish Cigars,
Race Ginger, ground do.,	Maccoboy and Scotch } SNUFF,
Pepper and Alspice,	Chewing Tobacco,
Alum and Saltpetre,	Phosphorus Lights,
Cloves and Mace,	Rose and Cologne Water,
Nutmegs and Cassia,	Sweet Oil, in flasks,
Starch and Tamarinds,	Oil of Lemon,
Preserved Ginger,	Do. Cinnamon,
Soda Biscuit,	Do. Peppermint,
Bunch Raisins,	Essence of Peppermint,
Soft shell Almonds,	Rose Soap, &c.
Palm Nuts and English Walnuts,	Glauber and Epsom Salts,
Filberts,	Bateman's Drops and British Oil,
Superior Lime Juice,	Cream Tartar and Camphor,
Cogniac Brandy and Jamaica Rum,	Castor Oil,
Holland Gin,	A large assortment of Crockery and Hardware,
Port and Madeira } WINES,	Toys, assorted,

And a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES.
Fayetteville, August 1. 39-3t.

GROCERIES, &c.

SINCE the Fire I have removed to my Store at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite to Mess Hall & Johnson, where I will sell the following Goods on reasonable terms.

6 Hhds. common quality brown Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto ditto ditto,
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhds. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico ditto,
5 hhds. Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very coarse,)
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 sacks blown ditto,
200 lbs. best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto,
8000 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
June 14. 32tf

Notes Lost.

SUPPOSED to be burnt in the late fire, a Note drawn by J. S. James & Co., dated Wilmington, N. C., February 14, 1831, at ninety days, favor J. S. James & Co., for $170 36.

A Note drawn by P. K. Dickinson, dated Wilmington, N. C., May 11th, 1831, at four months, favor of and endorsed by R. W. King, for $159 36.

☞The public are cautioned against receiving or trading for the above Notes, as the payment of them has been stopped.

WILLKINGS & CO.
Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831. ‖23‖

☞They may be found at the Public Store Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at June Term, of the County Court of Cumberland, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Simeon Belden, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, and those having demands against it, are required to present their accounts, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EMILY E. BELDEN.
June 10, 1831. 32tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.
Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

Wanted,

ONE Hundred Bags of good, clean, white Cotton, in square Bags. JNO. HUSKE.
June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

Sugar.

10 Hhds. Portorico Sugar,
5 barrels do. do.
5 do. Loaf Sugar,

Received on consignment and for sale by
THOMAS SANDFORD & CO.
At the Public Depository.
Fayetteville, July 20. 37tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for Four Shares of the Capital Stock of that Bank, standing originally in the name of Sarah Jane Walker, the original certificate having been lost.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, August 9, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business, They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit. for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.
July 26. 38tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence.

HORTON & HUTTON.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or
June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS,* in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables, Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State,* a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York,* and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent,* &c.
Corner of Dick and Russel streets.
June 21.—33-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.
Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.
Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

Saddle & Harness Making.

THE Subscribers having removed a House to the site of their old Stand, are prepared to execute all orders in their line, on reasonable terms. They will keep a constant supply of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.

Being among the sufferers by the fire, they earnestly request all those indebted to them to make immediate payment.

GEO. W. RAGLAND & CO.
Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf.

"Ye were naked and we clothed you."

HENRY ERAMBERT, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has opened his Shop in the tenement in the West end of Mr. McRae's row of wooden buildings, next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders, and hopes in a short time to have a good assortment of Goods in his line, and solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers.

☞N. B. All those who are in debt to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment, so as to enable him to renew his assortment.

HENRY ERAMBERT.
June 21. 33 13w.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Firm of Thomas Fuller & Co.

was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the Concern will please present them for payment, and those indebted will please make payment to Thomas Fuller, who will settle the same.

THOMAS FULLER,
JONES FULLER.
July 25. 38tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, after the 20th of August, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.
July 26. 38tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

THE Subscriber has re-opened his Store in the Brick Building, next door east of Mr. W. Whitehead's store, where he offers his usual assortment of Boots & Shoes at low prices for *Cash* only. He hopes his friends will come so prepared, as to make it unnecessary to ask new credits, as they cannot be granted.

☞ His Manufacturing Establishment is conducted as formerly, and all orders filled with despatch. W. L. HAWLEY.

N. B. All persons owing me by note or account, are requested to make payment without delay, as my losses by the late fire have been such as to render a speedy settlement of my accounts absolutely necessary. W. L. H.
Fayetteville, June 21. 33tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present,* opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to attend on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission business.

He will also attend to the offering for sale and renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention,* and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.
Fayetteville, June 27.

Cheap Dry Goods

NOBLE, M'KEE & [illegible]

TAKE the liberty of calling the attention of the Citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity to their assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they have this day opened in the House on Hay Street, *West* of that occupied by Mr. L. Brown; on examination, it will be found to consist of a variety of *fashionable and desirable GOODS,* suitable for the present season, a few of which we will enumerate, viz.

Fashionable Calicoes and Ginghams, selected from recent importations,
Painted French Muslins, some of which are very superior,
Mandarine Damasks and figured Velveteens,
Black and fancy coloured Silks,
Cambrics, Jaconet, Book, Mull and Swiss Muslins,
Fashionable gauze and crape shoulder Handkerchiefs and Scarfs,
Irish Linens, some of which are very superior,
Barnsly, Irish and Russia Sheetings,
Bleached and brown domestic Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bed Tickings, Ticklenburgs and Cottonades,

ALSO,

A great variety of Goods suitable for Gentlemen's and Boys' summer Clothing.

Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to examine this assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell Goods for *Cash or Country Produce,* on terms that cannot be objected to.

NOBLE, McKEE & [illegible]
Fayetteville, June 24.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

The large three story Brick House and Lot at the foot of Hay Mount, known as the Ashe House, containing 12 Rooms, and 2 Stores, large dry Cellars, all necessary Out Buildings, large two story frame Building, occupied as a house, well calculated for storing cotton, those two unfinished two story brick Stores on Hay street, near the Copper Smith's Shop. For terms apply to the Subscribers.

WILLKINGS & [illegible]
Fayetteville, June 28.

BOOKS.

A Small consignment of Books, among which are a few Bibles and Prayer Books. I am not out an order for an additional supply, and can fill any particular description of Books required.

C. P. MALLETT.
June 20. 45tf.

EAGLE & PHOENIX HOTEL.

THIS new, commodious and splendid Hotel, situated on Broad street, in the midst of business, and in the immediate vicinity of the great avenues to the city, from the South, North, and East, is rapidly progressing toward completion, and is offered for Rent.

The Building will be in complete readiness for the occupation of a tenant, on or before the 1st of October next.

☞The Board will loan the lessee of the Establishment, the sum of $5,000, to be appropriated to the purchase of standing furniture.—For further particulars, apply (post paid) to A. CUMMING,
Sec'ry & Tr. E. & P. H. Co.
Augusta, Geo. July 21. 38-10.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber proposes to publish by subscription, a book entitled

The Carolina Practical Dyer, Dyer, Scourer and Bleacher.

IN which he intends exhibiting the processes now in use in dying or fixing colours on woollen, cotton and linen, adapted to the use of families and others who may avail themselves of this Work, likewise Job Dyeing, or re-dyeing such goods of garments as have by wear, accident, or some other cause, become faded or spotted. Also, the processes for scouring and restoring the colour of Chintzes that have received iron mould, grease, paint, &c. &c., and the method pursued in bleaching woollen, silk, cotton, linen, straw and Leghorn, together with the plan of dressing and finishing the various kinds, so as to give them a finished and handsome appearance. The Receipts on Dyeing will embrace every colour, with a description of the Simples, Drugs made use of, and particular directions how to manage through the whole process of Dyeing. The Subscriber's own experience, as well as the authorities he has consulted on these subjects, will assist him in saying, that the Receipts & Directions which are to be laid down, if closely followed, in the instance will they fail to produce the effect designed. Part of the Work is in Manuscript, and every attention will be made to render it both useful and acceptable on its completion.

Terms.—The work will comprise a volume of about 200 pages, duodecimo, be printed on fair paper, neatly bound, and will be delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar per copy.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

N. B. The Subscriber may be found for the present at the second house East of the half way house between Fayetteville and Campbellton, where he will carry on the Dyeing and Scouring business heretofore.
June 28. 34tf

BOOK, PAMPHLET, AND JOB

PRINTING,

Neatly executed at this Office